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## Letter from Baltimore.

## THE KIDNAPING AND MURDER CASE.

A friend in Baltimore has furnished us an account of the horrid outrages of kidnapping and murder, recently perpetrated in that vicinity. We omit a part of his communication as it is but a repetition of the facts, we published last week. After detailing the facts of the seizure of Rachel Parker, and the unsuccessful pursuit of the kidnappers to the Maryland line, by Joseph C. Miller, and his neighbors, our correspondent proceeds:

McCreary was by the next train of cars, followed to Baltimore, where he was found at Camden Slave Prison, and arrested for kidnapping. He was released on bail, with two securities for \$300. The girl was placed in jail.

On Monday the 5th inst, she was visited by two ladies. She seemed self-possessed, and firmly asserted her freedom. She is a very smart intelligent girl. She said, that as she came down, the men threatened what they would do to Miller, if he came to Baltimore; that they wished they had killed him, when they could, and that they would surely do so if he followed them, and that they cut a hole in the back of the hack for the purpose of shooting through. And sorrowful to say their threats have been but too well fulfilled.

At eight o'clock, P. M., the last day of the last year, they, the Pennsylvanians, all procured tickets in Baltimore, and got into the cars together. As they sat there a big man came in and eyed Miller very closely, who turned to one of his friends and said, "That man means no good." Presently Miller took out a cigar to light it, one of his friends suggested that was an unsuitable place to smoke, when he got up and went to the door of the car; he had not closed it, before two of his friends followed him, not knowing what might befall him, as he had been threatened much through the day, and they had heard whispered around, "Those are the men who killed Gersbach." Though one of them had ever seen the old tyrant or the scene of the famous campaign, where Castor ran away, "on his old sorel mare," leveled his upon the government.

The search proved fruitless, and as the cars were moving off they got in. Just as one of them entered, some one tapped him on the shoulder and told him some friend out there wanted to speak to him, but he did not heed it. And the other, who was last getting in, heard a voice say, "It is damned well that fellow got where he did." When they arrived at Havdodges, two of the company returned and smiled, but in vain for their lost friend. Nothing further was heard of him, until Friday morning the 2nd inst, when word reached Baltimore, that there was a man found dead at Summit, about twelve miles out, he was *dragged* a handkerchief a sapling about the same as a man, and which was afterwards sent to the ground by the snow. He was sitting on a leaning on the ground, his head about two feet from it, his hands resting upon it. One end of the handkerchief was tied to his wrist, the other end to a sapling about four feet from the ground. His neck was not broken; had no indication of settling of blood; his tongue was not swollen or protruded, nor his eyes distorted. On the exterior of each wrist was a mark, which might have been caused by handcuffs; his boots were not muddy, though the ground was exceedingly so. His friends when they were all in Baltimore together, had not observed anything like derangement. He was not gone to derangement, but quite the reverse. And this is the man who a coroner's jury decided, had come to his death by suicide.

But the coroner did not investigate these points without undressing him, or even taking off his coat to see if he had wounds, gave the body into the hands of some dunces, with \$800 to bury him. They procured a rough box, dug a hole in the ground some two feet, and buried him in, clothes, boots and all. When his friends found him, the lid was not nailed down, and only extended over a part of the box, which was full of muddy water. What a revolting sight! humanity should have made a better grave for a dog. The State that would not be disgraced by such depravity, must be sunk indeed.

By order of the Governor, the body has been brought to Baltimore for a post-mortem examination, and is now under process. Mr. Williams, State Attorney for Baltimore County, seems favorably disposed, and has entered into the investigation with spirit, as has also, Mr. Lewis, State Attorney for Baltimore city, who is prosecuting the kidnapping case.

Mr. Miller was a respectable farmer, and leaves a widow and four or five children (the eldest twelve) to mourn his loss. They were dependent on him for support. It is feared by many that his wife cannot withstand the shock. Whether he was murdered (strangled at the car-house, and taken out in a hack suspicion says,) or committed suicide, which is very unlikely, the facts of that bereft widow, and her helpless orphan will still cry aloud to Heaven for redress. O, may their call be answered!

The case of kidnapping is now under examination before magistrate Pennington. Fourteen witnesses from Chester Co., Pennsylvania, have testified to the girl's freedom, and they say they could bring a hundred more if necessary. Schoolfield the man who claims the girl, it appears had a woman and two children, who ran away some four years ago, and his object is to prove this as one of them. But all the witnesses by whom at first he proposed to prove the girl, have sworn against him. He acknowledges that he sold the sister to this Rachel Parker, which brings him into another scrape, and they have connected him with the death of Miller. So he is pretty well pined in. But he is making a desperate effort, and McCreary to either have five lawyers, who will doubtless

swear them through, thick and thin. I never asked the price of oaths.

A requisition has been received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the Governor of Maryland, demanding McCreary, but it is not supposed he will give him up. Will Pennsylvania submit to that? He proposes to see the evidence when through, and then decide. The probable termination will be, McCreary will be released after a few weeks confinement. Rachel Parker and possibly her sister who is now in Louisiana will be liberated in the course of a few months after passing through another trial at Court. But if they be not freed, it is unnecessary to try it with any body else again, because there is hardly a girl in the United States, of their age, who could bring more evidence to prove her freedom.

Great excitement prevails here. The newspapers, none of which dare speak the truth, have been very busy in giving incorrect statements. Those who have taken an active part in the prosecution of this cause are marked men, and great efforts are made by some to injure their business. May they be defeated in their impious designs.

Those Pennsylvanians, who, urged by an aroused and indignant neighborhood, and by their own generous impulses, are here to seek justice for that mother, who has been so cruelly robbed of her children, by McCreary, are pointed at in the streets and threatened with mobs. They appear firm and undaunted. What will be the final result of this struggle is uncertain. Affairs here certainly come to a fearful pass, when an honest man is to be thus murdered, and his friends when in pursuit of justice, to be insulted, and their lives placed in jeopardy. Something must and will be done. For one, I shrink not from the issue, be it what it may, so it brings freedom and justice.

I remain, your truly in the cause of the oppressed,

C. H. K.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12th, 1852.

## Flogging in the Navy.

The antagonism between the North and the South, is finding new occasions for exhibition. The mission of Kossuth has served to develop it in a manner unmistakable even to the blind. It was manifest in the debate and vote on the resolution of welcome—and subsequently in the vote to lay on the table a memorial from the Industrial Congress, requesting the recall of Mr. Rivers, our minister to France, and the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with the French Nation. The vote on this latter question in the Senate, was northern and southern, not Whig and Democratic. The South by its representation in Congress this winter stands out prominently, the enemy alike of freedom at home and abroad. They had hoped to make their empty homage to a fallen patriot, a new mark for their treachery to freedom. But Kossuth's unexpectedly earnest position, his vigorous prosecution of his revolutionary schemes, and his adroit maneuvering to commit even themselves to his plans, has non-plussed and confounded them, and they are obliged to appear in their true character and proclaim that to sustain chattel slavery, they are willing to sustain European absolutism.

A memorial for the restoration of flogging as a part of Naval discipline, gave some of these southern patriots an opportunity to appear theoretically, as well as practically, as the champions of the savage and brutalizing lash. Mr. Badger of North Carolina, signalized himself as the champion of this measure. Flogging in his estimation was nothing so terribly outrageous.

Commodore Stockton made an admirable speech in opposition to the memorial. He presented principles equally as applicable to the abolition of flogging on the plantation as in the navy. Here is an extract:

"What has honor, what has pride, what has patriotism, to do with a man who may be, at the caprice of another, subjected to an infamous punishment, worse—aye, sir, in some cases worse a thousand times than death? Can nobleness of sentiment, or an honorable pride of character, dwell with one whose every muscle has been made to quiver under the lash? Can he long continue to love his country, whose laws degrade him to the level of a brute? The infamous 'question' of torture now only remains as a blot on the page of Anglo-Saxon history. The whipping-post where the worst vagrants used to expiate their offences, has been discarded from society. The worst offences in our State prisons are no longer punished by the lash. Why is all this? Why are those punishments now condemned as the shameful relics of a barbarous age? It is because the light of a better day has dawned. It is because the precepts of the Gospel of Christianity have ameliorated our laws. It is because society has made the discovery, that if a man is fit to live at all, he ought not to be divested of all the qualities which make a man, by the infamous mutilation of his body. What is the answer which is given to all this by those who seek to restore this relic of barbarism to the Navy? Why they tell us we intend only to apply this system of punishment to seamen—we intend only to flog sailors. That is quite true. It is only sailors who are to be treated like brutes—aye, sir, worse than brutes. There is no man who hears me, who would permit his dog to be thus treated. There is no spot on the habitable globe, known to me, where a man would be permitted to seize upon a dog, and lash him until he cut the flesh from off his ribs, and the blood should be made to run down from his backbones to his heels. But, sir, it is only the sailor, for whom this punishment is to be reserved."

"We heard a great deal of the delinquencies of sailors. There are delinquencies of officers, as well as of sailors. There are officers in the Navy, as well as sailors, who ought not to be there. If you desire to prevent the Navy for your ancient renown as a naval power, you must, in my judgment, abolish the lash, and adopt a system of rewards and punishments in its stead. You must abolish the liquor ration; you must alter the whole system of the recruiting

service; in one word, you must purge the Navy of all its foul stuff, in high places as well as low places; and you must lay broad and deep the foundation of your naval greatness in the character of the common sailor."

## Phonetic Papers.

Two papers printed in Phonetic Type, and devoted to the spelling reform, are received at our office, and welcome visitors they always are. The Phonetic Propagandist, Edited by J. P. Andrews, New York. And the Phonetic Advocate, by Longly and Brother, Cincinnati, O. The former is a most beautiful semi-monthly, the latter a weekly publication. Both are zealously and intelligently devoted to the writing and spelling reform, and are besides most excellent family papers. They have each an able corps of contributors, and their miscellaneous and general departments, are surpassed or even equaled in interest by few papers in the country.

We recommend to our young friends to subscribe for one or the other of these publications—and thus make themselves acquainted with an important reform, and at the same time supply themselves with a cheap, interesting and valuable paper. None need apprehend the least difficulty in learning to read them with facility. A very brief attention to the Alphabetic key, published in each number, will make any one master of all the mysteries of this art.

## Flax-Cotton.

Investigations and improvements in this important matter, are still in progress. No doubt seems to be entertained by those engaged in it, that the product will be vastly cheaper than cotton. A large delegation of scientific gentlemen, recently visited the extensive works of the CHEVALIER CLAUSSEN, witnessing the cottonizing and bleaching processes. The examination produced entire conviction of the value, and practicability of the invention. Hemp and other fibrous substances, were shown to be capable of being treated upon the same process. It is stated that flax-cotton and flax-wool can be prepared at prices not exceeding 3 pence per pound.

Dr. DEXTER, the Divine, whose regard for the Fugitive Law, is such that he stands ready to surrender his own mother to its demands—is now preaching at Washington, and President Fillmore, it is said, is one of his regular parishioners. A mutually satisfactory arrangement we have no doubt.

## The Nottingham Kidnapping Case.

The recent intelligence from Baltimore serves but to increase the mystery which hangs around the death of Joseph C. Miller. The Coroner's inquest which was held upon the body after the post mortem examination resulted in a verdict of death by suicide.

The following contradictory testimony was presented on the trial of McCreary before Justice Pennington for kidnapping. We copy it from the Pennsylvania Freeman.

James Muller, of West Nottingham township, Pa., testified in substance as follows:—Show the girl since witness came to Baltimore, at the jail; have known her ever since she was born; she is about seventeen years of age, and was born about half a mile from where witness resides; have seen her frequently—as often as once a week for the last fourteen or fifteen years; her name was always Rachael Parker; has often come to witness' house; her mother brought her there when an infant; has conversed with her frequently; spoke to her about a month since; she resided with her mother and father until the latter left the mother about eight years ago, after which she lived with James Smith, in the same township, for one year; did not see her while living with Smith; did not know certainly where she had gone after her mother and father separated, but heard that she was at Smith's; after leaving Smith's went to live with Joseph C. Miller, and said there until she was taken away, on Tuesday, December 30.

About a dozen most respectable men, of various denominations, from West Nottingham, Chester County, Pa., have sworn that the girl is named Rachael Parker, and that they have known her, and seen her almost daily, for 17 years past—since she was an infant; and that she had been living for six years past in the family of Mr. Miller, where she was when she was seized by McCreary and brought to Baltimore; that they had known her father and mother before she was born, and that her mother, Rebecca Parker, is now living in the vicinity. Mrs. Martin, the lady to whom the "Slave girl" of Mr. Schoolfield had been hired for the three years preceding her flight, also testified that the girl under arrest bears no resemblance to the fugitive, Eliza Crocus.

The testimony for the defense was equally positive:

William H. Schoolfield, a boy sixteen years of age, the son of the claimant. He testified that he knew and remembered the girl well; and that on Sunday he went to the jail with his father, and although there were sixteen colored women in the room with the alleged fugitive, he immediately picked her out from among them. He further stated that she had not been described to him, either in dress or person previous to going to the jail, nor had he heard any conversation as to her appearance; that he recognized her solely from his remembrance of her form and features, and that he has no doubt she is his father's fugitive slave.

Mrs. Schoolfield also testified to having fully identified the girl in jail as Eliza Crocus, her husband's slave. She also stated that the resemblance between the girl and old Juno, the mother of Eliza Crocus, was so great that it was impossible for them to make any mistake in the matter—she had not the slightest doubt in the world that the girl in jail is Mr. Schoolfield's fugitive slave.

Mrs. Sarah Johnson affirmed that she had been to the jail within a few days past, and fully recognized the girl in question as Eliza Crocus, who absconded about four years since from Mr. Schoolfield, along with her mother and sister. She also fully described the peculiarities in form and features of Juno, and asserted that the girl bore

so strict a resemblance to her that no one who had seen them both could ever be mistaken.

Mrs. Hannah Dickburn testified that the girl, Eliza Crocus, and her mother Juno, had formerly belonged to her, and that she had visited the girl called Rachel Parker, in jail, and that there was no doubt in her mind that she and Eliza Crocus are one and the same person. Her resemblance to Juno, her mother, was so great that she could not be mistaken.

Mr. A. L. Schoolfield testified that he had executed the power of attorney, and authorized McCreary to arrest the girl—that he acted under full authority from him. The same daughter, Henrietta, was previously arrested, but the mother is still at large. He had sold her to Campbell a few days after she was arrested. From her, McCreary had obtained his knowledge of the whereabouts of Eliza, who was now in jail under the name of Rachel Parker. Henrietta acknowledged herself to be his slave, and described the members of his family, whom he named to her, as accurately as he could himself.

## STARTLING!

In The Ledger of yesterday we find the following telegraphic despatch, which throws the whole case into deeper mystery than ever. We forbear comment till further advised:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The charge of kidnapping against McCreary had a singular ending to-day. Wm. Merritt, a young man from Pennsylvania, swore positively that Miller, who, it will be recollected, committed suicide, acknowledged to him that he knew the girl to be Schoolfield's slave, and that he (Miller) was to receive part of the reward for giving her up. Miller said he would make a great fuss to blind the Abolitionists when the child should be taken, but it would be all sham. This explains Miller's suicide; fear of exposure, consequent on the trial, driving him to it.

Temperance.—An interesting Temperance Meeting was held in the Methodist Church, on Monday Evening last. Addresses, by Messrs. Kenyon, Coffin and Heaton. The work of canvassing the township for signatures to a petition, asking for the adoption of the Maine Law, is being vigorously prosecuted. It will be thoroughly done.

Another Meeting at the Second Baptist Church, on Monday evening next.

Petitions are already pouring in to the Legislature. Send them in from town and country. Let the Legislature know that when the people abolished the Licence System, it was not on the free-trade, but the NO TRADE principle.

## NOTICES.

Godwin's Magazine.—For February is out with its promised addition of reading matter. Its illustrations should satisfy the most critical. That, giving a view of a Parisian Cemetery, we particularly admire.

The Living Age comes weekly with its treasures as choice as ever.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit \$20 notes on the State Bank of Ohio, payable at the Farmer's Branch, in Ripley, are now in circulation in Western Pennsylvania. They are well calculated to deceive.

Counterfeit \$10 on the bank of Louisville, are also in circulation.

Also ones on the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, altered to \$5's.

Terrible Catastrophe.—An alarm of fire being given in New York on the 13th inst, several hundred Emigrants, occupying the upper story of a building, rushed upon the stairway in such numbers as to occasion its giving way, and the whole multitude were precipitated in a mass together. Six persons died of suffocation, and some thirty others were badly wounded.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company, now convey their passengers across the Susquehanna, at Havdodges, in cars on the ice,—having laid a temporary track across the river.

## NEWS.

FRANCE.—The vote on the election of Bonaparte, was in favor, 7,419,216, against, 640,797. Majority 6,778,419.

In reply to M. Darcehe, who presented him the result of his election, he said:

"France has comprehended that I departed from the legal course to return to the right. Upwards of 7,000,000 voters have absolved me. My object was to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble. I understand, withal, the grandeur of my mission. I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties, but with the counsel and support of all right-minded men, the devotedness of the army, and the protection which I shall, to-morrow, so solemnly beseech heaven to grant me, I hope to secure the destiny of France, by founding institutions responding to the democratic instincts of the nation, and the desires of a strong and respected government, to create a system with authority, without wounding the feeling of authority, or closing my path of improvement, and lay the foundation of an edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficial liberty."

"Cries of *Vive la Republique!*" followed the speech.

On the same evening the Diplomatic Corps was presented to the President by the Apostolic Nuncio. The Archbishop of Paris, in his address, offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission that God had confided to him. The President replied, thanking him.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee have agreed to defray the expenses of Kossuth and suite in Washington out of a contingent fund that was set aside for another purpose, but which was not wanted. The proposition will probably be made to the Senate to-day.

The wife of Senator Chase, of Ohio, died at Cincinnati, on the 14th.

## BREVITIES.

Under the new constitution of Indiana the only requisite to entitle one to practice in the Courts of this State, are, being a voter, and sustaining a good moral character.

One thousand emigrants, principally Germans and Swiss, arrived at St. Louis on the 4th inst.

Santa Anna the Ex-President of Mexico is now in Jamaica.

The colored citizens of New York have called a State Convention to meet at Albany on the 20th inst.

Old Bull was among the passengers arriving last night by the Asia.

Jenny Lind will remain in this country until May.

The area of the Arctic Ocean exceeds four and a half millions of square miles, and its tributary rivers drain a larger country than the Indus the Ganges, the Mississippi, and the Orinoco combined.

Seventeen of Kossuth's ancestors have been executed for political offences against despotic rule.

Slavery was to be entirely abolished in the republic of New Grenada, on the 1st inst.

In the Senate of Indiana, on the 30th ult, the bill for the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes was referred to a select committee, with instructions to amend by substituting more rigorous provisions.

The expenses of Kossuth and suite are said to be five hundred dollars a day.

The widow of the late J. Fennimore Cooper, died suddenly on the 20th inst., of asthma.

The thermometer was, at Napoleon, 18 degs. below zero; at Cleveland 15; at Ashtabula 15; at Toledo 10; at Sandusky 12; at Chicago 21; at Buffalo 13; Detroit 15, and at Salem 20.

## Congressional.

January 15.—Mr. Mace introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, making United States Senators elective by the people.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois river, and moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and canals.

Mr. Walsh called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be a test question, which was decided affirmatively by a vote of 113 to 70.

Mr. Sibley introduced a bill giving to the several States the proceeds of certain lands for the support of the indigent and insane.

Mr. Conger asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the laws of nations in reference to the doctrine of non-intervention, and the views of the Government of the United States in relation to the interference of Austria in the affairs of Hungary but objection was made.

Mr. Dunham moved an amendment, making land warrants assignable, under certain rules.

The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside; and various matters on the Speaker's table were then disposed of.

Senate.—Mr. Clements presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama expressive of its sentiments on the policy of the U. States, with regard to the affairs of foreign nations. They urge that the true policy of this government is to encourage relations of amity with all nations.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas to aid in the construction of rail-roads. Also a bill granting the Hot Springs in Arkansas to that State.

Mr. Mallory resumed his remarks on the subject of flogging in the Navy.

The bill appropriating \$1200 for fitting up rooms for the use of the Library of Congress, was passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 13.—House.—Mr. Briggs presented a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York tendering the Government a site for a Mint in that city, free of charge.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution of inquiry into the legality of the election of Jon. W. Bernheizer, delegate from Utah.

The resolution was debated at some length. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Briggs boldly asserted the illegality and fraud of Mr. Bernheizer. The resolution was finally postponed until the delegate should be in his seat.

Several resolutions were then introduced, among them one recognizing the right of the States to adopt laws excluding negroes from the States without giving offence to other States.

## Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, Jan. 13.—On motion 4960 copies of the Governor's message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pardee opposed the motion as he could not endorse the compromise doctrine laid down in the message; he said he could not consistently vote for it and welcome Kossuth, the hero of liberty.

Mr. Peppard opposed the motion on the same grounds.

Mr. Hook introduced a proposition, to submit an amendment of the Constitution to the people, on the subject of postage, of members, &c., which was discussed till the house took a recess.

The Kossuth resolution were discussed the entire afternoon, speeches were made by several members; the report of the majority of the select committee, was then voted on each resolution separately.

The second was adopted: it says that Nations ought not to regard with indifference the interference of Nations with the rule laid down in the first resolution.

Columbus, Jan. 19.—A. M.

House.—Bill ceding Green Island to the United States, for building a light-house, passed.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the Constitutional right of members to stationery. Laid on the table to be printed.

The Select Committee upon State Printing, reported a bill that the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State give notice to receive proposals for said Printing, until the first Monday in July, and that it shall then be let out to the lowest responsible bidder, with guarantees, &c. &c.

SENATE.—Joint resolution adopted relative to appointment of commissioners for Congressional apportionment. Five Senators were appointed.

A resolution introduced in favor of selling the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, or if not sold to construct a Canal on the Indiana side. Laid on the table.

The following resolutions were adopted: Joint resolution referring to Congressional apportionment.

Asking Auditor of State to report to the Legislature the names of the Banks of Ohio that have complied with the tax law, and also the names of the Banks refusing to comply. The amount of tax actually paid by the Banks of Ohio, and the amount said Banks would pay if taxed on bills discounted, notes, &c., as other property.

Treasurer's Report, from December 9th, 1851, to January 20th, 1852.

## PLEDGES.

S. N. McMillan,	\$5.00
Jonathan Weaver,	1.00
James Clement,	1.00
Daniel Bonsall,	5.00
William Hise,	1.00
Simon Meredith,	2.00
William Meredith, Sr.,	5.00

## DONATIONS.

John Reeve,	2.75
Horace Lindsay,	3.75
A. Wright,	4.81
Walter Blythe,	1.00
Mrs. Lee,	50
Elvira Woodruff,	25
Lueretia Brainard,	25
Sheldon Newton,	20
Proceeds of Anti-Slavery Fair,	208.70
Uncurrent Money sold,	50

COOK OF A BOSTON VESSEL ARRESTED AT CHARLESTON AS A SLAVE!—The Charleston Evening News, of the 3d inst, says:—A negro man named John Breese, a cook on board the brig Corinth, Captain Chase, from Boston, was arrested as a runaway slave on Monday, the 27th ult, by officers Dusenberry and Biewitt. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Magistrate Gyles, upon the affidavit of one Smith, a seaman on board the said vessel, who deposed that the negro John was a slave of Joseph Brown, in Smyrna, Del., and that he knew him as such in the said city. He has been committed to jail, where he may be identified by his master when heard from, should the statements in the affidavit be correct.

No wonder the scoundrel who played such a trick upon his colored shipmate called himself Smith! If he should ever come back to Boston, he must look out that he does not become a Smith *written* on his own avil. The clavalry of a city which could become a party to such a piece of infernal rascality, is very striking and conspicuous.—Commonwealth.

## To the Free Democracy of the State of Ohio.

## FELLOW CITIZENS!—

As the present year will be one of great importance in the political career of parties in this Nation; and is very desirable to ascertain, as early as possible; the distinctive points of special interest which should engage the attention of the friends of human rights in the contest for the Presidency; and a delegation is to be appointed to the National nominating Convention; we respectfully invite you to hold a Mass Meeting in Columbus, on the Second Wednesday, the 11th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We hope our old liberty friends—the early champions of the freedom of all men—will come up, to inspire with their presence and with their experience, those who have more recently buckled on the armor; and that all—old and young—will give proof of a determination to battle valiantly until victory perches on our banner.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

L. L. RICE, FRANKLIN GALE,  
W. B. JARVIS, ALBERT G. RIDDLE,  
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,  
COLUMBUS, O., January 1st, 1852.

## Job Printing Establishment.

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.  
The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices. HUDSON.

Office Back of Tressell's Book-Store, Salem, O.)

## HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THOSE who desire to make presents to their friends on the approaching holidays, will do well to call at McMillan's Book Store, Five Doors East of the Town Hall, where they will find an assortment of SLENDID GIFT BOOKS.

Also, A great variety of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for entertainment on long winter evenings and all other times. Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, and all kinds of Stationery, wholesale and retail; Accordions, Fancy Articles and Toys, &c., &c.

Salem, Dec. 18, 1851.

## SCIENTIFIC.

THE subscriber is induced to offer, for the benefit of those not prepared to commence study at the usual time—first Monday of October—and who are desirous of availing themselves of his facilities, for acquiring knowledge; A second term, opening the second Monday of December. And can assure those who may come, that they shall have equal opportunities with those now here, and that the two classes shall not conflict with each other, but on the contrary, may be of mutual benefit.

Among the books at command for demonstration, may be found a fine French Osteo-anatomical Museum, skeletons, wet and dried preparations, life sized, and hundreds of other anatomical plates, a collection of most approved colored plates for illustrating Medical Botany and Pathology, besides a well

## Miscellaneous.

## The Census Report.

The Philadelphia N. American publishes some very interesting tables compiled from the report of the census commissioners, from which we select a few facts worthy of notice and remembrance.

**INCREASE OF TERRITORY.**—The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, exhibits results which every citizen of the country may contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840 there have been added to the territory of the Republic, by annexation, conquest and purchase, 635,788 square miles, and our title to regions covering 311,463 square miles, which was claimed and partly occupied by a foreign power, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By such means, the area of the United States has been extended during the past ten years, from 2,055,163 to 3,241,245 square miles, without including the great Lakes which lie upon our Northern border, or the Bays, which indentate our Atlantic and Pacific shores; all which has come within the scope of the seventh census.

**INCREASE OF POPULATION.**—Assuming the population of California to be 165,000 (which we do partly by estimate) and omitting that of Utah estimated at 15,000, the total number of inhabitants of the United States was on the 1st of June 1850, 23,243,361. The absolute increase from the first of June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent, is 34.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These deductions reduce the total population of the country as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,501, and the increase to 6,004,818. The relative increase after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent.—The aggregate number of whites in 1850, was 19,619,306, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840, of 5,423,171, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 153,600 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increased per cent, 37.14. The number of slaves by the present census is 2,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,055, equal to 28.58 per cent. If we deduct 100,000 for the probable slave population in Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,055, and the rate per cent, 27.23.

**MANUMITTED AND FUGITIVE SLAVES IN 1850.**—It appears from the returns, that during the year ending on the 1st June, 1850, there escaped from their owners 1,011 slaves, and that during the same period 1,467 were manumitted.

**STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.**—The statistics of mortality for the entire year, represent the number of deaths occurring within the year at 320,224 the ratio being as 1 to 72.6 of the living population, or as 10 to each 72.6 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must at present be received with some degree of allowance.

**THE AGGREGATE OF MANUFACTURES,** is as follows:—  
Capital invested, June 1, 1850, \$539,000,000  
Raw material consumed, 550,000,000  
Amount paid for labor, 250,000,000  
Value of manufactured articles, 1,200,000,000  
Number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.**—It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, amounted to 28,000. Of these 2,494 were fully returned, 234,600 all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshal.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of those 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,000,000.

424 papers are issued in the New England States, 276 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 731 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States, 17,55.

There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

**STATISTICS OF GEORGIA.**—From an abstract of the statistics of Georgia compiled by authority of the legislature from the authentic records of the United States census for 1850, we gather the following interesting facts.

There are in the State of Georgia 41,786 white persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write. The county of Baldwin has the smallest number in proportion to its population—there being only ten white persons over the age of twenty in the county who cannot read or write, out of a population of 2521; that is to every 252 of her white population. In Cherokee county there are one thousand nine hundred and four persons who cannot read or write, out of a total white population of nine thousand one hundred and sixty-one; near two-tenths of her whole white population cannot read or write. There are in operation in the State, one thousand four hundred and seven manufacturing establishments producing annually over \$500.

There are 1,450 schools, colleges and academies in the State, with one thousand six hundred and twenty-two teachers, and an aggregate number of 31,702 pupils. Amount realized by endowment, taxation, public funds and other sources, \$329,069. Number of libraries, 517, volumes 117,591. There are 1802 churches in the State owning property to the amount of \$1,104,132. Total cost of paupers, \$28,218. Total real and personal estate, \$34,000,217. Number of deaf and dumb, 282; blind, 258; insane, 289; idiotic, 547; lunatic, 19.

"Tutelage, I define to be, the art of teaching what nobody knows. The priests set up a grand puppet-show, and make us pay handsomely for peeping."—(Lord Brougham's Opinions, 1807.)

From the N. H. Independent Democrat.

## Mr. Webster's Poetry.

Solomon's times were not like our times, or else Solomon was not so wise as he might have been. He would certainly not risk his reputation by writing, "There is nothing new under the sun," since the following original poetry, sent on by Daniel Webster to the New England Society of New York, at their recent celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, is "brand-new," and nothing else.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.

We drink the health of the Sons of the Pilgrims.

May Plymouth rock  
Stand every shock,  
Till time shall be no more.

As this is supposed to be Mr. Webster's first effort to woo the muses, and may be his last, it is due to his many friends and admirers to give him more than the passing compliment of a place in our columns. Indeed, justice to the godlike author requires that we remark, what must be apparent to all critical minds, that the above is evidently fragmentary, and does not express all the mighty thoughts with which the souls of the great poet-statesman was laboring. We have evidence abundantly satisfactory to our own mind—but which we are not at liberty to lay before our readers—that the poem, when perfected, would read as follows, which all will acknowledge to be surpassingly beautiful, alike in sentiment and rhythm:—

May Plymouth rock  
Stand every shock  
Till time shall be no more;  
And Plymouth fires  
Maintain their fires,  
Till they're as old as Noah.

May Plymouth's sons  
Eat beans and buns,  
Till eating days are o'er;  
And Plymouth wives  
Live all their lives,  
Till they can live no more.

## The Peasantry of Ireland.

This peasantry is idle, the English say truly enough; but who inquires whether there is any work within their reach? Suppose there was always something to do, what avails that to millions who know not how to do that precise thing? Walking with a friend through one of the back streets of Galway beside the outlet of the lakes, I came where a girl of ten years old was breaking hard brook pebbles into suitable fragments to mend roads with. We halted and I asked her how much she received for that labor. She answered, "sixpence a car-load." "How long will it take you to break a car-load?" "About a fortnight." Further questions respecting her family, &c., were answered, with equal directness and propriety, and with manifest truth. Here was a mere child, who should have been at school, deriving from morning till night at an employment utterly unsuited to her sex and her strength, and which I should consider dangerous to her eyesight, to earn for her poor parents a half-penny per day. Think of this, ye who talk, not always without reason, of "factory slaves" and the meagre rewards of labor in America. In any community where labor is even decently rewarded, that child should have been enabled to earn every day as much as her fortnight's work on the stone-heap would command. And even in Galway, a concerted and systematical Industrial Education for the Poor would enable her to earn, at some light and suitable employment six times what she now does.

In every street of the town you meet constantly girls of fourteen to twenty, as well as old women and children, utterly barefoot and in ragged clothing. I should judge from the streets that not more than one-fourth of the females of Galway belong to the shoe-wearing aristocracy. Now no one acquainted with Human Nature will pretend that girls of fourteen to twenty will walk the streets barefoot if the means of buying shoes and stockings by honest labor are fairly within their reach. But here there are none such for thousands. Born in wretched huts of rough stone and rotten straw, compared with which the poorest log cabin is a palace, with turf fire, no window, and a mass of filth heaped up before the door, untainted even to read, and growing up in a region where no manufacture nor arts are prosecuted, the Irish peasant-girl arrives at womanhood less qualified by experience, observation or training, for industrial efficiency and usefulness than the daughter of any Choctaw or Sioux Indian. Of course, not all the Irish, even of the wretchedly poor, are thus unskilled and helpless, but a deplorably large class is; and it is this class whose awkwardness and utter ignorance are too often made the theme of unthinking levity and ridicule when the poor exile from home and kindred, lands in the United States and undertakes housework or anything else for a living.—The "awkwardness" which means only inability to do what one has never even seen done, is not confined to any class or nation, and should be regarded with every allowance.

## Five Hundred Persons Destroyed by a Water Spout.

On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, (London) under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of a most awful occurrence at the Island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and as far as could be judged at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity.—They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were uprooted, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished.—Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

## For our Young Friends.

## The Child and the Star.

[From Arthur's Home Gazette.]

Oh! mother there is the moon in the sky,  
And all the stars will be out by and by;  
I will stay by the window and see them come  
One by one to their beautiful home;  
It is strange they keep so far overhead,  
And only get up when we go to bed.

Why once, mother, ever so long ago,  
When baby was ever so small, you know,  
I was lying down on my little bed,  
And thinking over some words you had said  
About God's heaven, so bright and fair,  
That no stars or sun would be needed there,

And I fell asleep with my face upturned  
To the sky, where the stars in glory burned,  
And I thought one star, that was pure and bright,  
Bent down and gave me a smile of light,  
And whispered—oh, it was long ago,  
But these are the very words, I know:

"Dear child, through all the sunny day,  
I have bent unseen above thy way,  
And through all thy childish mirth could see  
What a beautiful spirit dwells in thee.  
For all day no word from thy red lips came  
That even a star would dare to blame.

"I saw how first, when the morning broke,  
And you from pleasant dreams awoke,  
You sprang from the bed on which you lay,  
And bowed your innocent head to pray,  
While a beauty that none but a star can trace,  
Grew out of the prayer, and bloomed on your face.

"And then in the midst of the household band  
I saw you kindly and lovingly stand;  
The youngest lambskin of all the train,  
Yet doing work that was not in vain.  
For the smallest kindness that may be done,  
Dies not in a moment, little one.

"I watched when your sister angry grew,  
To see if your brow would darken too!  
But instead I heard you sweetly say,  
'Dear sister, drive the frown away,  
And I'll try no more to give you pain,  
If you'll only kiss and be glad again.'

"And so it was through all the day,  
You did your parent's will obey,  
And kept a thought of the heavens above  
In your heart to help you live in love,  
And the angels, surely, gladly know,  
When a child looks up to their guidance so.

"And now as you go to your quiet rest,  
With peace and love in your little breast,  
And only think that the stars are bright,  
And must be happy in so much light;  
Let me whisper to you soft and mild,  
What a star may teach a little child.

"Not all the brightness of star or sun  
Can make up happiness little one,  
For that which changes by night and day,  
Like all changing things must pass away,  
And high as the stars appear to you,  
There is something higher and brighter too.

"The beautiful truth which our God has given  
To shine like stars in your childhood's heaven;  
Let it guide you, dear one, along the way  
Your innocent spirit has gone to-day,  
Let it find a home in your childish breast,  
And God and his angels will do the rest."

## "The Worst of It."

"Do you want to buy any berries to-day?" said a poor little boy to me one afternoon. I looked at the little fellow, and he was very shabbily clothed—gray pantaloons, very much patched, an old cotton shirt and a miserable felt hat, made up the whole of his dress. His feet were bare and travel-stained. In both hands he held up a tin pail-full of ripe and dewy raspberries, which were prettily peeping out from amid the bright green leaves that lay lightly over them.

I told him I would like some; and taking the pail from him, I stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind, whistling to his cunies, as they hung in their cage in the porch. He seemed engrossed with my pretty pets, and the berries seemed forgotten.

"Why do you not come in and see if I measure your berries right?" said I; "how do you know but what I may cheat you and take more than the three quarts I have agreed upon?" The boy looked up archly at me, and smiled. "I am not afraid," said he, "for you would get the worst of it, ma'am."

"Get the worst of it," I said, "what do you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, and you would be stealing; don't you think you would get the worst of it?"

What a lesson for us, dear children! This poor little boy, so tired and warm, from picking berries all day in the sun, trudging miles with his heavy pailful of fruit, felt, if he had lost them all, he would not have been so badly off as the one who would cheat him! Little children, will you just think of this, when you are tempted in any way to defraud a playmate? Just think, you get the worst of it not the loser, by the fraud.—How often do we hear persons express great pity when any one has had property stolen from him. But he does not get the worst of it. Though a man lose all he has and retain his integrity and honesty, he is rich, compared with the man who has robbed him. Yes, little children, if you disobey your parents, if you abuse your schoolmates, if you are guilty of lying or stealing, you get the worst of it, far more than those whom you may deceive, or injure, or disobey.—The suffering may be theirs; but the sin is yours. God marks the sin; and though the sinner may go awhile unpunished, still there is a great day of accounts, when all these little sins will appear in fearful array against you. Just think of this little boy, when you are tempted to deceive. He seemed to have no fear of being cheated; he only felt it might be great injustice; and though he might be the loser, he would not exchange situations with one who might deceive him. I have often thought of this boy since, and when he comes with berries, I always buy

them and pay him well, knowing that he must be an honest, faithful, child.—Well Spring.

**INGENUITY OF BIRDS.**—Thrushes feed very much on snails, looking for them on mossy banks. Having frequently observed some broken shells near two projecting pebbles on a gravel walk, which had a hollow between them, I endeavored to discover the occasion of their being brought to that situation. At last I saw a thrush fly to the spot with a snail-shell in his mouth, which he placed between the two stone and hammered at it with his beak till he had broken it, and was then able to feed on its contents. The bird must have discovered that he could not apply his beak with sufficient force to break the shell when it was rolling about, and he therefore found out and made use of the spot which would keep the shell in one position.

When the lapping wants to procure food, it seeks for a worm's nest, and stamps the ground by the side of it with his feet; somewhat in the same manner as I have often done when a boy, in order to procure worms for fishing. After doing this for a short time, the bird waits for the issue of the worm from its hole, who alarmed at the shaking of the ground endeavors to make its escape, when it is immediately seized, and becomes the prey of the ingenious bird. The lapping also frequents the haunts of moles. These animals when in pursuit of worms on which they feed, frighten them, and the worms, in attempting to escape, comes to the surface of the ground, where it is seized by the lapping. The mode of alarming his prey has been related of the gull.

## Let Me Rest.

He does well who does his best;  
Is he weary? let him rest;  
Brothers! I have done my best,  
I am weary—let me rest.

After toiling off in vain,  
Baffled, yet to struggle gain;  
After toiling long to gain,  
Little good with mickle pain;  
Let me rest—but lay me low,  
Where the hedge-side roses blow;

Where the little daisies grow,  
When the winds a Maying go;  
Where the foot path rustles plod;  
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod;  
Where the old woods worship God;  
Where his pencil paints the sod;

Where the wedded thistles sing;  
Where the young bird tries his wings;  
Where the wailing plover sings,  
Near the ruiet's rushy springs.

## Interesting Information.

1. Why does coke burn without smoke? Because it is the distilled coal remaining in the retorts after the above process, and is consequently freed from all gases and vapors. Dr. Arnott observes, that "a pound of coke produces nearly as much heat as a pound of coal;" but we must remember that a pound of coal gives only three-quarters of a pound of coke, although the latter is more bulky than the former.

2. Why is a man jumping from a carriage at speed, in greater danger of falling, after his feet reach the ground? Because his body has as much forward velocity as if he had been running with the speed of the carriage, and unless he advance his feet as in running, he must be certainly be dashed to the ground, as a runner whose feet are suddenly arrested.

3. Why are serpents said to leap? Because they fold their bodies into several undulations, which they unbend all at once, according as they wish to give more or less velocity to their motion. The body of some serpents is thrown by the muscles into a very rigid state, when irritated; in which condition it breaks into fragments by the slightest stroke.

4. Why does a horse in the circus lean to the centre? Because, when the horse moves round with the performer standing on the saddle, both the horse and rider incline continually toward the centre of the ring, and the inclination of their weights counteract the effect of the centrifugal force.

5. Why is a robin the last bird that retires in the evening? Because its fine large eyes are fitted to receive all, even the weakest rays of light that appear. The worm is its food, too, and few that move upon the surface escape its notice.

6. Why was the chameleon formerly said to feed on air? Because its lungs are very large, and by expanding them, the animal can, at pleasure, make itself appear large or small.

7. Why does the sting of insects not only pierce the skin, but leave considerable pain? Because the sting is hollow, and conveys the irritating or poisoning fluid within the wound, from a peculiar bag.

8. Why do bubbles rise on a cup of tea when a lump of sugar is dropped into it? Because the sugar is porous, and the air which filled its pores then escapes to the surface of the tea, and the liquid takes its place.

9. Why is British oak more durable than that of North America? Because variable weather, as in Britain, conduces to firmness, whereas the hot summers of North America impoverish its growth.

**THE NATURAL LESSON.**—It was a precept of Seneca's, that "The natural lesson of mankind is, in all cases, to do as they would be done by."

On the first day of the year the House of correction in Portland, Me., was without an occupant. They say the Maine liquor law has emptied it.

## Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglas, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.  
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.  
Win. Payne, Richmond, Summit co., Ohio.  
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.  
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.  
H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.  
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga Co., O.  
J. Southam, Brunswick.  
O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.  
L. S. Speer, Granger.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1852.

## THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The leading literary weekly of the Union.

THE proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well-known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of thirty years is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our continued connection with that distinguished authoress,

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,  
author of "The Deserted Wife," "Shannondale," etc. During the coming year, we have already made arrangements for the following novels:—  
Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale; By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Linda;" "Rebecca," etc.

Viola; or, Adventures in the far South-west; A Companion to "Prairie Flower," By Emerson Bennett, author of "Prairie Flower," "The Bandits of the Osage," etc.  
Trial and Triumph; by T. S. Arthur, author of "The Iron Hand," "Temperance Tales," etc. And last, but not least,

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON;  
A tale of Expiation and Redemption. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," etc. etc.

**A MORAL PAPER.**  
In conclusion, we may say—that we shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper; that a parent may allow to go freely before his innocent sons and daughters. A careful guard shall also be kept, as heretofore, over our Advertising Columns, that nothing of an improper character may obtain admittance. The Post also will contain every week Selected Articles of the choicest description, one or more Engravings, Humorous Articles, the Most Interesting News, Local News, Bank Note List, State of the Market, the Stock Market, etc., etc.

**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance, Three Dollars if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars in advance, one copy is sent three months. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent in the city, to one address, and in the country, to one post-office.

Four Copies, \$5.00—Eight copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club) \$10.00—Thirteen copies, (and one to Agent, the getter up of the Club) \$15.00—Twenty copies, (and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club) \$20.00 per annum.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,  
No. 65 South Third Street, Philadelphia.  
P. S. A copy of the Post will be sent gratis, as a specimen, to any one requesting it.

## NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,  
58 LIBERTY-STREET,  
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET,  
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

**WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.**

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hats, Caps, Neck, and Belt.  
Satin and Tulle Ribbons, of all widths and colors.  
Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.  
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.  
Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.  
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.  
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Guffs.  
Fine Embroidered Reverses and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.  
Crapes, Lisses, Cartelons, Illusion and Cap Laces.  
Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.  
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts.  
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaquet Muslins.  
English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

**JOHN C. WHINERY,**  
SURGEON DENTIST!—Office over the Book Store.—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable. Salem, Sept. 5th, 1849.

**Anti-Slavery Songs!**  
WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.  
Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT & Co.

**Elizabeth M. Chanders'**  
Prose and Poetical Works. Sold wholesale & Retail, by I. TRESCOTT & CO.

**NEW BOOKS,**  
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.  
Five Doors East of the Town Hall.  
The subscriber has just received, and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Anatomical and Physiological Charts, Pe ton's Outline Maps and Keys, Bankers Cases, Stationary and PAPER HANGINGS.  
J. McMillan,  
Successor to Barnaby & W. Wier.

**Dental Surgery.**  
J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.  
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

**WM. J. BRIGHT,**  
Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.  
Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.  
Nov. 23, '50.

## SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence October 27th, 1851, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, from \$3.00 to \$5.00; with moderate extra charges for the French, German and Italian Languages, Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship will be given during the term by Mr. J. W. Lusk. Also, a series of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. R. H. Mack, of which pupils may have the advantage on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 per week.  
For further information address  
WM. McCLAIN, Principal,  
Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

## Salem Steam Engine Shop &amp; Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain engines for any purpose to call before contracting, where.

**REFERENCES.**  
J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wa.  
James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.  
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.  
Stow & Taft, Ravenna, Trumbull County, O.  
Moore & Johnson, McConellsville, Morgan Co., O.  
Wm. Hand, Salem, Columbiana County, O.  
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.  
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.  
Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.  
John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.  
TIO'S SHARP & BROTHERS,  
Salem, May 30, 1851.

## The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery.—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts. Mailed to the post office, 1. TRESCOTT & Co.  
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book Store 31 West 4th St., Cincinnati.  
August 10, 1850.

## TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

**Pelton's Large Outline Maps.**  
PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to the New System of Teaching Geography, or Pelton's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Danvers, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.  
Those at a distance can have the Maps Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Danversville, Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN.  
Also, for sale at the above named place, several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools.

## DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &c.  
A general assortment of carriage (constantly on hand, made of the best material) and in the latest style. All work well fitted.  
Shop on Main street, No. 2, 2, O.

## JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!  
Cutting done to order, and all work warranted.  
North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

## I. TRESCOTT &amp; CO.—Salem, Ohio.

**WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books; Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines; Books, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Dr. Fowler's (celebrated) Sarsaparilla, Eucalypti, McLean's and Sells's Vermifuge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day.—ALSO,**  
Books, Shoes and Shoe Findings; Dry Goods and Groceries, &c., &c., Aug. 9, '50.

## Malboro Union School.

The Board of Education for this Township is happy to announce to the public that they have